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IMPORTANT FROM VIRGINIA.

Another Daring Exploit of Rebel Cavalry.

Successful Raid Upon Manassas Junetion and Bristow Station.

The Railroad Guard Overpowered and Artillery Seized and Turned Upon Our Men.

ARMY STORES DESTROYED.

The Fighting Still Going On at Manassas at Last Accounts.

News from the Main Body of the Union Army.

Gallant Affair of Colonel Rosse, of

the Twenty-eighth. The Experience of Another Special

Correspondent.

What He Lost and What the Staff Officers Saved from the Rebel Raid at Catlett's Station.

The Repulse of the Rebel Advance by Gen. Sigel.

What General Stuart Gained by His Cavalry Raid.

Sigel Holding the Post of Danger and Honor,

THE RAID ON MANASSAS.

NEAR MANASSAS JUNCTION, August 27, 1882. the Rebels-An Exciting Day-A Reg Resalry Attack Our Position at Manamas Centreville—Number and Character of the At-rce—Where They Came From—False Reports from the Front-Gallant Affair of Colonel Rosse-

at Manasas consisted of about one thousand men,

tes elapsed before they came running in, anything but friends. Not knowing the force we

and it could be hardly expected they should show front to an enemy that were unknown in force. Our people stationed, who succeeded in stopping the retreat until the

andterwards discovered that the force which attacked us was a regiment of Stuart's cavalry, under Fitz-bugh Lee, about eight hundred strong. After they had driven us from our position, they proceeded to destroy three or four trains of empty cars which were at the junction, and they succeeded in accomplishing their ob lect, besides which they destroyed everything of value they could find in the neighborhood.

As soon as their work was completed they proceeded to enjoy themselves, the secession females of the neighbor having provided an entertainment for them. While they were discussing the good things many of our men from them we learned the force and character of the

w that the horse is out of the stable. General Hallock proceeds to lock the door, by ordering a force to Manassau that will be able to protect the point and prevent in fusure any more visits of a similar nature.

The rebel cavalry are smart fellows-great on the doshhere to-day and there to-morrow. One never knows where to expect them next. They are teaching as lessons Being ant scholars, we shall soon learn, and theh tessons will not be thrown away; for we shall play the came game ero long, when they least expect it.

It is impossible to describe all the particulars of this

affair. That it was disgracuful no one can gainsay. Fur ther information from the field by these who have seen more of it may better the affair; but we think not.

Our men who retreated say that there were fully five

thousand rebels making the attack ; but this is all eay-nothing more. Those who were in the enemy's ale, and afterwards organed, are the best able to make and they all declare that the force was all cavalry, and did not exceed eight hundred or a thousand men

The only mystery is how they got there. No one ap dvance, how did this band of maranders manage to get between it and Washington? If affairs of this kind can be managed by the rebels two or three times a week, we may indeed feel "shaky" as to the final result. We cannot afford, as Yankess, to be outwitted in this manne. more than two or three times.
It can hardly be possible that the rebels are in force

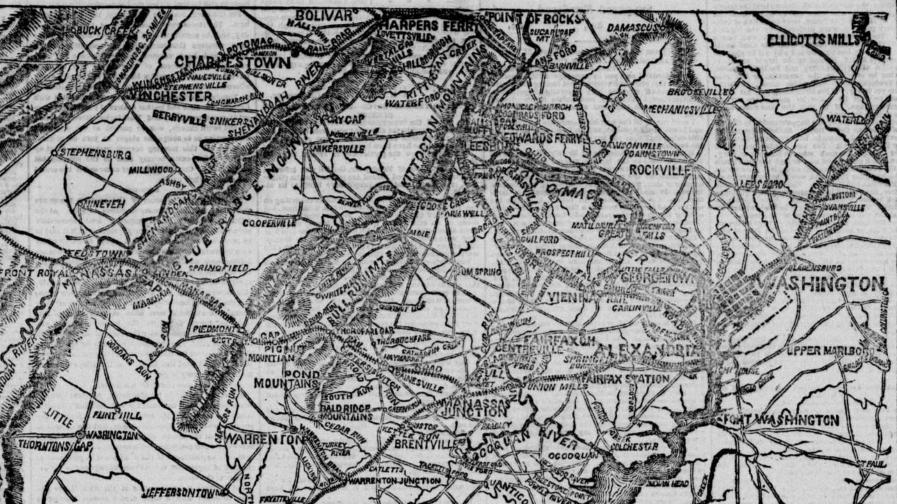
beyond Warrenton. They may be, however, for they seem the means to move large masses of men, and buist them quicker and better than we do. Can this eavalry attack be the foreruner of an attack in force from that direction? We hardly know what to think, much less say, and must quietly wait for something else to turn up before we can form an opinion.

We had news from the front prior to this raid up to lest evening, and some very interesting intelligence. On the night of the 25th Colonel Rosse, of California, not yet serighed a command, but who led the Twenty eighth rest ment after the death of Colonel Donelly, swam the Rap paliguneck with a small party of men, and penetrated the enemy's lines to within a hundred yards of General Lee's headquarters. He was compelled to cut his way back, without any killed, but had several wounded, himself artiflery in position, having passed them as he forced h way to the river. At the point at which he cressed the

The reports from the main body of our army are very it is all safe in point of numbers and position, and can dely any attack. The health of the men they report exand every one of them abxims for a forward movement. A very large number have reichted their

We necesty the north bank of the Rappahannock, and

ON MANASSAS. THE REBEL RAID



It is said that he does not appear in any great force on the south side, and that the opinion prevails he has retreated sville. Does this report sound well? Is it a ry attack in the rear? Does it not seem more probab!

the devils in any direction. If they were to dre from the skies it would not surprise us, even if the

effect, or European opinion will be stronger than over against us, and the rebels will have it all their own way

with foreign governments.

I had aimost forgolten to mention the dashing affair o Seneral Sigel the other day, whereby he bagged eight eventing sufficient guard being placed over them. The meral waited very quietly until they ran into the trap.

battle that all others fought on this continent will sink into insignificance in comparison with, and may decid the war. I am hopeful. I know our strength, the spirit of our troops, the capacity of our leaders; and I believe

py a less important position. A front such as we have move the other way, I am confident there will be no stop until we are in Richmond.

THE PLANS OF THE REBELS. THE RAID ON MANASSAS—CAPTURE OF FEDERAL CAVALRY AT WATERFORD.

[From the Baltimore American, August 28.] We learn from gentlemen who arrived here last ev ing from Loudon county that yesterday was a day of great excitement in that vicinity, as well as in the va ley. The guerilla bands were scouring the country, and White's rebel cavalry—supposed to be the same which made the dash on Saturday last on the Winchester road and destroyed a train of cars-bave appeared at Water ford, a short distance from Loudon, capturing a company of cavalry stationed there, with all their horses and arms. The men, we learn, were paroled, and the rebels made good their escape with their booty. They were overpowered by superior numbers after a sharp fight, i which a number were wenuded on both sides.

There was great excitement among the people through

said on the previous night on Manasaas Junction. It was gas was approaching Leesburg, and that the advance guard of the rebels was already in the county, at Morrisonville. The following letter from our correspondent a

Messes, English of the Baltimora American:—
Another dash was made by White's cavalry on Captain Means' company, in the town of Waterford, early this of the federal carairy under Captain Moons. The Captain ment prevails in London county. People don't know what to do or where to go. There are reports of thewards of Confederate miliers murching to the Junction (Manus been confirmed. As to the great moving on the Manassas Jauction, it comes from such a source that it appears

(From the National Intelligencer, August 28.] We are embled to add to the above a portion of despatch received yesterday afternoon at the Commissary General's office from an officer at Alexandria. The despatch relates to supplies and movements of troops, which we are not at aberty to give. It concludes his

Captain Messer's son is here; says his father is either killed or a prisoner, and stores destroyed. I have two stroyed. They are fighting at Managers now. A gre-many troops are going out to regulate matters.

THE REBEL RAID AND SERIOUS RAILROAD COLLISION.

OUR WARRINGTON CORRESPONDENCE. WARMNOTON, August 28, 1862

Washington, August 28, 1862.
Construction of the Virginia Residents Before Washin
ton—They Emigrate to the Capital—Fairfox Court Hay Deserted-The Come of the Rollroad Collision-

Lest of Life, de.

The greatest consernation has been excited through Fairfax' and Prince William counties by the recent bold dashes of the custny, and nearly every loyal family able to leave is gathering together its household goods and hastening towards Washington. The affair at Catlett's station startice the whole section, many leaving at once; but this during raid upon Manassas seems to have atricken the entire population with a punto that has led o the desertion of homes and the abandoument of all the fruits of a summer's almost profitiess - labor. returned to their farms last apring, and during the so coming winter; but this new fright has emption the coun-

rom their supposed danger, leaving everything to destruction, while each gives fresh impetus to the flying rumors of rebel exploits round about Washington. Fairfax Court House scarcely an individual remains, everybody having precipitately vamosed save a few symo entertain the chivalry in the most approved style. hington was early set agog this morning with rumors stances developed themselves the excitement subsided siness prevails concerning the safety of other portions o the road much more important. It seems that a large body of our own troops had passed through Bristow ju revious to the arrival of the rebels, who com our column had disappeared. Their first business was to build a large fire on the track. The train which left Warrenton Junction about six o'clock P. M. briskly, and dashed the brands from the rails, passing without damage, though a sharp fire was opened upo haste was made for Manassas, where the troops were ap for water, and, hearing the train which had been fired into approaching, the brakemen went back with the lights, supposed it to be a ruse of the enemy, and, jerking open the throttle valve, dashed like lightning train, due in a few moments, while the few uninjured rainly strove in the darkness to find the killed and wounded. The engineer of the colliding train was of the brakemen had disappeared, together with probably thrown off at the side of the road and killed. The survivors hastily uncoupled the front loconotive, with two cars that had escaped the general ruin and, piling in such as could be found close at hand, came not yet known; but as there was a large number of sick on board, and the cars were crushed like eggshells, the loss of life most have been considerable. Reinforce ments were immediately sent out to Manassas, and heavy firing has been heard in that direction during most of the day. As the enemy's force was composed of nothing but cayairy, they cannot remain long in that section,

try again, and men, women and children are hurrying

CAPTURE OF THE MARYLAND CAVALRY. OUR HARPER'S FERRY CORRESPONDENCE. HARPER'S FERRY, August 27, 1862.

Capture of Part of a Company of Maryland Cavalry— Capture of Robel Bushichackers—They Are Sent to Balti-

valley and neighboring counties. This morning we have the unwelcome news of the capture of nearly a whole company (about one hundred strong) of Maryland caval-ry, belonging to the Home Guard, who were posted at the nearest point of the Potomac river. The rebei cavalry (which is said to be three hundred strong) dashed in upon them before daybreak this morning, in double quick time, carrying the pickets with them as they went emens. Our cavalry were quartered in a church, and, it is said, fought nobly, pouring into their ranks some deadly veileys as they approached, at one time repuising their advance for a moment. I earn, from one who excaped, that it is likely not in than fifteen or twenty made their escape; the remainde ported that Captain Means was taken prisoner or killed but a despatch to Colonel Miles, from Point of Rocks, an

this morning we had the pleasure of seeing about infleen or twenty bushwhackers on their way from Winchester to Haltimore. They were a motley, musty looking crew, and were captured in the vicinity of Wit chester.
Thearn, as I am about to close, that not more than about

eighteen men of Captain Means' cavalry were taken at Waterford, and they were released on parole of he THE EXPERIENCE OF ANOTHER OF OUR CORRESPONDENTS.

WASHINGTON, August 26, 1862. The Appearance of the Troops a Week Since—Our Corres-poster's Sufferings—What He Found Left of His Bog-gage—Fate of 11th Wohling Suil—What General Pape and His Staff Officers Sucat-Pair Division of Spoils General Pope's Army Falting Back, de., &c. Oh, the fate of wer! I am here; but where is the army? And where is my baggager With regard to the latter

Loke the baseless labric of a vision. It is with a heavy heart I seat myself to write. I am t wee, not only for the welfare of our beloved country, but upon personal considerations. I have just returned from five days. What a five days of change have they been Five days ago I left the Army of Virginia retreating in good order from the banks of the Enpidan towards the Now I find them in the vicinity of Warthe memorable five days that I have been absent. The rebel raid at Catlett's station has stripped me of nearly my all. I am minus a considerable; but, thank face and General Stuart's cavalry, I am not the only loser.

You have heard already of the rebel raid at Catlett's station on Friday night last, and have learned how the dashed in upon our outer camps and wagon trains and captured two hundred horses, broke up the staff train of their senses, and carried off all that was valuable within repeat the story here. Suffice it to say that the work was performed most completely, and but little, almost nothing, now remains but the wreck of our once mag nificent cortege. The order of General Halleck has ex to my position, it did not prevent me from again visiting Pope's staff, and I therefore obtained a "page" to go to the camp of the Army of Virginia to look after it. " Veni, vici," and came home feeling exceedingly "vici" our. The "butterput colored cusses" had made a clean thing to anght I ever passessed was the bottom of an oilcloth thereon, lying in a mudhoic near the wreck of an army once to my gaze. Oh! where, and oh, where, were my but a few months since, before the altar and hodist parson, did talk in company with en of the human family), my boots, camp bed, blankets, notebooks, memorandums, &c. Where were they? All gone. They had taken up the cry o Major General Greeley, "Onward to Richmond." Each ar. some dirty rebel, or, what is worse, decorating the

ness. But, as I said before, I am not alone. The list of losses is too large to publish, but the following is all that saved of the personal effects belonging to the staff offi-

without of the Leature and concern	neurone to real near our
cers:-	
Name.	Articles Seved.
Gen. Pope	Ridge pole of his tent.
Col. Ruggies, Chies of Stad	Carnet of tent.
Gen. Roberts, Chief of Ar'y	
Major Selfridge, A. A. G	Two dozen paper conass.
Col. Cleary, Q. M	Liquor case only.
Col. McComb, C. E	His pradawl wrench.
Cot. Morgan	Nix.
Col. Batler	Litte
Col. Beckwith	. This speciacies only.
Major Meline	
	intact.
Capt. Piper	Everything,
Capt. Shunk	Three soiled socks.
Capt. Asche	Farage hour
Cally Warmer	Every thing.
Dr. Mel'arland	
Capt. Goalding	. Two clerks †
Capt. Pope, A U. S	.Himself.1
Caut. Dug Pope	One wices of soiled lines
	and his can cover.
Charle Wanner	Describ become and a bestle
Capt. Brown	themso proof and a pottie
	of hair tonic.
Capt. Baff	Nothing.
"These course the Major ha	s since divided with Gen.

Pope.

†Although saving his clerks he lest himself, and is now in Dixle.

§ and I love, when last heard from, was inquired the way to Alexandria.

†Capt. Bull lost \$500 in cash.

The above list comprises all that was saved of the per ional effects of the staff.

Gen. Stuart found a darkey in camp, of about the room tze as Gen. Pope, and this contraband individual he en ised in the General's best clothes, shoulder straps and all, and caused to ride beside him on a male through

mond."
Where the rebels came from or where they went is pure surmise, and no one can even form an intelligent

guess. But that they were there is obvious. Pope's army has fallen back from the Rappahanne k to now fast loining it. The rebels have crossed the Rappa. hannock in ferce, and a battle cannot be long delayed. returning people at Alexandria, and many of these reports are entirely unworthy of belief, thanks to General Hallock's order for excluding the representatives of the press from the army. I may say here that the order reerred to is heartily condemned by all classes here and in the army. No one can see what goed he intends to accomplish by such a course.

There has been no serious fighting for the past fortyeight hours; but I expect a brush to-morrow OUR SPECIAL ARMY CORRESPONDENCE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 27, 1862. All Quiet near Warrenton-Fighting near White Sulphus Springs-Sigel's Movements-Capture of Robel Regular Cavairy-What the Robels Gained by the Rati-Smart's Rebel Dashes-The Affair on the Bailroad-The Rebel Generals in the Field-Where They Appear to be Making Their Chief Allack-The Union of Our Armier-The Rebel Piring-Arrest of Civilian Rebels, de.

I have just returned from the Union advanced times on he railroad bridge on the Orunge and Alexandria Rail road, about nine miles from Warrenton Junction and eleven miles south of Warrenton. All was quiet in that direction, the rebels seemingly indisposed to attempt to make an impression upon our force there, where we have been strongthened. While at this point, about half-past Sye miles from Warrenton. This firing continued for cause of the firing on what was evidently Sigel's point. unimportant. The object was to feel the enemy's

Not a coubt is entertained but that Sigel can maintain

being sent to reinforce him in his position, in case of his well executed military movement, he throw his left on right, allowing Banks and Reno to take his old left.

By that movement his right has been extended somewhat. the attempt. They secured on the occasion an extra prime lot of government horses ther horses. Besides this they secured the personal effects of General Pope and staff, some money, and, wers in fact, the plan of the campaign. Will not this necessio carry out any proposed plans

very doors of the Commanding General the enormity of will not in his usual and decided style with these sem radoes and all who may bereafter succeed them Either this, or the law of retallation by our own cavalry, eye for eye, tooth for tooth, must be administered to these bold and desperate rebel brigands, if we would en

Your correspondent did not suppose that his accounstyle of warfare by the rebels. But, alas! it is too true Stuart has been again allowed to come within our line and within sight and almost hearing of superior forces throw our railroad train into contusion, cause a skedaddl on the part of the employes and the collision of trains and a temporary suspension of railroad communicationat a time, too, when everything depends upon celerity of

Your correspondent left Warrenton at two o'clock P. M. on the 26th. We were detained until dusk at Manasans Junction station on account of numerous trains passing up with supplies. When we passed Bristow's station everything was quiet, and no one dreamed of the appearance of even a ghost of a guerilla. The alarm was given about eight o'clock, and immediately a panic ensued, and the consequent colliding of an ap and down train. Cannot an end be put to guerilla cavalry incursions into our own lines? Though the less onsuing by this last raid to the government is small, the moral effect upon the troops and our cause everywhere is tremendous. For God's sake lot our arrangements in the future be suf ficient to secure immunity from robel incursions far with-in our lines. Your correspondent was not on the train which collided, having proceeded in another train to-Alex

The rebeis have new in their chief commands the following able officers :- Lee, Smith, Jackson, Ewell and Longstreet. Thus far their main efforts have been directed to turn our right with a large force. General Sige! has thus far proven a match for their united powers. Our right still commands the Rappahannock, proventing of ctually its passage by the cuemy. Sigol's " Jackness Artiflory" has made its marks upon the rebels, and bids become as famous in history as its chief is re-

fair to become as famous in mistory as as caller is re-nowned in the battles of his country.

Our forces in certain positions have pickets and videties thrown across the Rappsbannock. They are gene-rally placed in positions where the least mayor neat of the enemy is reported to our main body. Our generals are busily engaged in arranging forces pre paratory to a grand denomenent, to come of speedily Sigel helds the post of honor among the Union command certain that this officer will continue to hold the enemy where he is, while demonstrations; are being made by an increased and constantly increasing force in another di

The junction between McClellan and Pope's armies is now rapidly being accomplished. Already a portion of the veterans of the Army of the Potomae have united their destinies with the equally brave Army of Virginia.

The rebels leave to opportunity unimproved to ago they fired nearly a hundred times at an ammunition train, which they discovered as it toiled its way along. Fortunately, though the shells fell all around it, they did not explode at any point to do damage.

Our combined army is now in a matchless fighting con-

dition-healthy, and well conditioned in all respects. Most of the regiments facing the enemy are well tried and voteran, and only pant for a struggle for supremucy over the rebels. The rebels will pit against them the choicest men. The impending engagement will therefore

Five civilians were yesterday morning acrested and placed in durance vile, on suspicion of spying into our mavements and strength, and indicating our weak spots

NEWSPAPER ACCOUNTS.

The Raid on Manassas.

The Raid on Manassas.

[From the Washington Star, August 27.]
A rebol raid, similar to that made on Friday night last at Callett's station, was successfully accomplished last night, not only at Briston, but also at Manassas Sation. The attacking force, variously a timated at from 500 to 2,000 cavalry, is supposed to have born a portion of Colonal Fitchigh Lee's force that made the raid on Friday night, reterred to above.

From all we can learn of the facts—and most of the information on the subject that had reached Washington up to noon to day comes through "akcommoding" federal

drawn up in line on each side of the track. The moment, however, they discovered that their design had been frustrated, they fired upon the train, killing one man or top of a car and slightly wounding several inside.

The engineer pulled out the threttle of his engine, and the train was rapidly driven up to Manassas, thence to hall kun bridge, about four miles cast of Manassas, where it cellided with a train standing on the track, leaded with saidlers, completely demoishing five freight cars, and pling the broken timbers up into one mass. Three men are reported killed and several severely wounded. The conductor and the engineer of the train from Manassas were badly injured, and the locomotive was amounted anaged.

The rubel cavalry, after firing, apparently, were rein forced, for the atomic rode on to Manassas, reaching there about the calcius, between two and three thousand strang. At Manassas they chemantered the Eleventh New York battery, which was existently taken by surprise, although it is said sufficient warning had been given of the appreach of the rebes to canade the men in charge to more off governal government trains loaded with stores.

The Nos York solders, aithough thrown into great confusion by the stadion dash of the rebel cavairy, fought as bravely as men could.

They, at the first time they had been under fire, and so completely were they taken by surprise that the officer in command, supporing the rebel cavairy to be Union troops, called to them not to press him too hard, or he would not be able to use his please.

The rebels, thusing they had an easy thing, when within a few yards of the gens commenced veiling like demons, and tuched upon the battery. Several solders were subred at their gens. Those who could fought nobly, but with what result is not definitely known. Most of them, however, it is believed, were killed or taken prisoners. At the time of the entry of the rebels into Manassas there were but three or four companies of minartry, that had accidentally been left there by a train that went up a few hours before.

The rebels, getting possession of the place, commenced the promiscuous destruction of everything that came within their reach. They tore up the track, smashed the care, cut the telegraph wires, destroyed several buildings and a considerable amount of government stores.

Before arriving at Manassas it is believed they blew up the Broad run bridge, as a light was seen suit an explession heard in that direction. It is also thought they destroyed considerable of the track. His morning, at eight o'clock, heavy cannonading was heard at Manassas, and it is supposed General Pope's army.

Probably a more bold and desperate raid has not occurred during the history of any war. That it was a raid and nothing else is evident from the fact that it would have been impossible for any considerable for the track. His morning, at eight o'clock, heavy cannonading was heard at Manassas, and it is supposed General Pope's army.

That excludely people will magnify this affair into one of goat importance there can be no doubt; but to those who know as well as your correspondent does the immense military power of our government; and the doom t

The Affair at Catlett's Station.

The Affair at Cattett's Station.
[Correspondence of the Philadelphia Press.]

AREALNERA, August 27, 1862.
On the night of the 25th inst. the rebels again attacked our trains at Catett's Station, and captured four of them. The locomotive Rapilian was coupled to a train at the time of this last attack, in which wa're some sick and wounded solders. The engineer put on a full head of steam and escaped with the train; but, unfortenately, another was standing on the track at the watering station, near Manassas Junction, and the repult, of course, was a fearful collision, in which cars were piled up and zmushed. Several persons were injured whosen as I could not learn, owing to another parious disaster a hich occurred higher up on the road. The bridge at Buil Run creek had been partially destroyed, and the engine Prosident was precipitated into the creek. The rebeig had out the telegraph wires provious to their attack on the trains, so as to intercept all and and communication until the work of destruction was corapised. I saw the wreck train and workman go out this morning to clear the track, and, as the bridge timbers are already propared in Alexandria, the roste will soon be not in operation. All communication below Fairfux Station is at present interrupted. This attack, like the first, was made by a portion of General the forage case, and by a proper excess of caution. This attack, like the first, was made by a portion of General Start's cavairy, who came on behind our troops as in the former case, and by a proper exercise of caution could have been avoided. Though it may seem very odd and no doubt it is, that we should suffer such destruction of property under our very noses, yet such is the strongth bope to be able to communicate such nows as will throw this piece of amoyance so exampletely in the shade that it will be deemed scarce worthy of notice.

A Review of Events of Three Days
Sigel's Action.
[Special correspondence of the Philadelphia Press.]
Washington, D. C. Angust 27, 1862.
One of your special correspondents having given you complete and graphic account of the battles along it
[CONTINUED ON EIGHTH PAGE]